

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"GOSSEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 15th July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"SCHARNHORST" Capt. L. Mass	About WEDNESDAY, 15th July.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 16th July.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	End of July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMA D BERIC	Guionnet	20th July, P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YARRA	SELLER	Seller	3rd Aug., P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YARRA	TOURANE	Lancelin	4th Aug., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

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ACTING AGENT.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS.....23 Days.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL EXELMANS ..25th July.	* CEYLAN ..26th Nov.
* OUESSANT ..27th Aug.	* CORSE ..11th Jan.
* MALTE ..21th Oct.	

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL CO.

(46)

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

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AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

Entertainment.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 98 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 3rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU	SHANGHAI	First half July	JAVA	First half July
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half July	SHANGHAI	Second half July
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA	Second half July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Aug.	JAVA	First half Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDING, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

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Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

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LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLAN STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

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of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1908.

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LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

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Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask.

In Bags of 112 lbs. net \$8.85 per Bag.

In Bags of 112 lbs. net \$8.85 per Bag.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1908.

PRICE OF A MISSIONARY'S LIFE.

THE APPENZELLER CASE.

The suit is still in the Courts in which Mrs. Appenzeller and her four children claim from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha damages amounting to Y80,850 for the loss of husband and father in addition to Y6,000 for each plaintiff's solatium for their bereavement.

The case has dragged on for so long that it may be well to recall the facts. The Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., a missionary working in Korea, for whose loss the compensation is claimed, was a passenger on board the O.S.K. steamer *Kumagawa-maru*, which sank in a collision with the *Kiagawa-maru*, also belonging to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, off Chemulpo, on June 11th, 1932; the reverend gentleman being among the drowned. An action was brought by his family against the Osaka Shosen Kaisha claiming damages for the loss of husband and father. In bringing the suit in the Osaka Chihō Saibansho, Counsel for plaintiffs urged that the death of the missionary was due to negligence on the part of the captain of the *Kumagawa-maru*, who was a servant of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The missionary at the time of his death was in receipt of an annual salary of \$1,550 from the Methodist Mission, and as, according to the law of averages, he would have lived 24 years longer, plaintiffs claimed an amount equal to the salary which would have been due to him, amounting to Y80,850. In addition they each claimed Y6,000 as personal compensation for their bereavement.

In giving judgment on March 13th, 1906, the Osaka Court pointed out that from the exhibits put in by plaintiffs it was clear that they were entitled to receive some money from the Mission after the death of Mr. Appenzeller, and it was also clear that plaintiffs had been living in America apart from the deceased who, if he had lived, would have required some part of the salary claimed for his own maintenance. "In view of these facts, the damages asked for were regarded by the Court as excessive, but in consideration of the unhappy position of the petitioners, who were now respectively widowed and fatherless, and the conditions of life in America, the Court deemed it proper that compensation should be granted at the rate of Y8,000 for each plaintiff."

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha appealed from this judgment. In making the appeal, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha admitted all the facts advanced by plaintiffs, and the justice of the claim, but said that they were prepared to abandon the *Kumagawa-maru*, lying at the bottom of the sea off Chemulpo, to plaintiffs, and thus free themselves from liability, according to article 544 of the Commercial Code, which says:—"A shipowner can free himself from liability for acts taking place within the limits of legal authority, or for damage to other persons caused by the acts of the master or another mariner in the performance of their duties, by abandoning to a creditor, at the end of the voyage the ship, the freight, and all claims for damages or commission which have accrued to him in relation to the ship; unless he himself is in fault." The Osaka Appeal Court endorsed this view, and, quashing the judgment of the lower Court, on July 19th, 1906, ordered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to abandon the wrecked steamer to plaintiffs, and to surrender all rights to any insurance money for the foundered vessel.

From this decision plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court, which upheld the appeal, and on March 6th, 1907, quashed the decision, sending the case back to the Osaka Appeal Court for re-trial. As a result of the re-trial the Osaka Appeal Court dismissed the appeal, and upheld the decision of the Osaka Chihō Saibansho, awarding Y8,000 to each plaintiff.

In giving reasons for its judgment, the Appeal Court pointed out that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha admitted the death of the husband and father of the respondents (the family of the deceased) in the circumstances mentioned and that it recognized the claim for damages, so that the decision of the Chihō Saibansho awarding Y8,000 to each plaintiff was just. In considering the question of the legality or otherwise of the abandonment of the steamer, etc., with the object of freeing the appellants (the Osaka Shosen Kaisha) from the liability claimed, the Court found that the *Kumagawa-maru*, which the appellants offered to abandon in favour of the respondents in this case, sank in June 1932, and was abandoned in April 1906, and then was abandoned in February 1907 in favour of the respondents. Thus some years elapsed between the foundering of the steamer and her actual abandonment by the owners. At the time the appellants offered to abandon the *Kumagawa-maru*, she must have been already useless, and the steamer could not be in the condition at the end of the voyage contemplated by the Article in the Commercial Code cited. The proposed abandonment was, therefore, insufficient to free the appellants' company from its liability in this case.

Again the Osaka Shosen Kaisha appealed to the Supreme Court, and again that Court has quashed the decision of the Court below, and again orders the action to be re-tried. When that occurs the case will have been before six Courts. When the legal expenses involved are considered we doubt if the plaintiffs will profit much even if they win in the end. But, so far as we can see, the case, which was opened in the Osaka Chihō Saibansho, as far back as September 18th, 1905, may go on for years.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. (490)

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 5, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD.

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Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. (126)

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. (195)

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. (1257)

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, PRUDER STREET.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. (548)

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co.,

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. (1188)

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon

at \$50 plus taxes per month.

Immediate possession.

Apply to—

A. RAYMOND,

C/o S. J. David & Co.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1908. (601)

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 76, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ONE ROOM in PRINCE'S BUILDING, Top Floor.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & Co.,

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. (59)

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRINCE EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 105, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 1, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. (165)

THERAPY MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRUGS (FASLEERS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nations, so to speak, are roused by the scientific method, and the progress of knowledge is rapid.

In the past, the progress of knowledge was slow, and the discovery of new truths was a long and arduous task.

Now, however, the progress of knowledge is rapid, and the discovery of new truths is a comparatively easy task.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

**WATSON'S HYGIENOL
AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE.**

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a tea-cupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

PRICES PER PINT50 Cents

GALLON.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, Kowloon House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

(Ordinary business communications could be addressed to The Manager.)
The Editor will not be responsible for any rejected MS. or for any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (IN ADVANCE).
Daily—\$10 per annum.
Weekly—\$2 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportionally.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per annum is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies—Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.

On June 28, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of H. GENSCHKE, aged 49 years.

On July 1, 1908, at Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. TREVOR THOMAS, a daughter.

DEATHS.

On July 1, 1908, at Shanghai, RICHARD BARNUM ALLEN, aged 49 years.

On July 1, 1908, at Shanghai, HUGO WALT ROXBOROUGH, late Chief Engineer of the Chinese Merchant Steamship Navigation Co., aged 49 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1908.

SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

The third half-yearly general meeting of the South Manchurian Railway Company was held on 27th ult. at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, when the report and accounts adopted by the meeting showed the net profit for the half-year to amount to ¥2,013,895, including ¥255,901, the sum brought over from the preceding period. Of this amount ¥54,399 was placed to the legal reserve, ¥400,000 placed to the special reserve, ¥97,900 paid as bonuses and against "social expenses" of the officials, ¥60,000 will be distributed as a dividend to shareholders (exclusive of the Government), equal to 6 per cent. per annum, and the balance of ¥1,600,496 is to be carried forward. In the course of the proceedings at the meeting, Mr. Takada Teisaburo made inquiries as to the prospects of the company. In reply, Baron Goto, the President, said that when the company was floated three estimates of profits were drawn up—one by the Army Railway Corps, one by the promoters of the company, and one by the Finance Department. It was noteworthy that the estimate of the Finance Department was highest. The result of the working in the past year was more satis-

factory than had been expected, and as a matter of fact the receipts showed an excess of not less than ¥700,000 over the highest estimate made. It was impossible, however, to say anything with precision as to future profits before the lapse of three years, when an estimate of the working of the company might be made. In the course of the proceedings, Baron Goto made the following further remarks for which we are indebted to the columns of the *Japan Chronicle*:—At the outset, when the company took over control of the Fushun coal mine, the cost of output per ton was ¥4.20, but as a result of various improvements it has now been reduced to ¥2.50. There are some people who take the company to task for not carrying on coal mining on a larger scale. It should be remembered, however, that not only must a plentiful supply of coal tend towards the lowering of price, but in the present transport capacity of the railway it is unable to carry a much larger quantity of coal. With regard to the purchase of rails and other materials for the broad-gauge track, offers for their supply were sought from all countries of the world. It was found, however, that the United States was the only country which was prepared to deliver the goods ordered within the last fiscal year. That was the reason why the order went to America. There was some hitch in the fulfilment of the order, and for a time it was feared that traffic on the broad-gauge track would not be begun by the end of June as had been arranged. However, owing to the great efforts made by all members of the staff, the broad-gauge was opened to traffic on May 25th, thirty-five days earlier than anticipated. Here I may refer to the censure directed against the business policy of our company by some people just as they attack the Government's policy in Manchuria. They allege that the Japanese Government adopts an exclusive policy in Manchuria, and that our company is assisting the Government in this matter. Nothing, however, is farther from the truth. The Government is following the open-door principle in Manchuria, as will be seen from the establishment of a set of an Investigation Bureau in the Liaotung Administration Office, where available information regarding the natural resources, etc., of Manchuria will be supplied to all irrespective of nationality. It is the earnest wish of the Government as well as of our company that as many foreigners as possible should be attracted to Manchuria for the exploitation of its natural wealth. As yet people travelling in Manchuria have of necessity to put up with much inconvenience and discomfort, but in this respect our company is doing all in its power to introduce improvements as quickly as possible. Further, it is intended to effect a connection with the East China Railway line, as this will be to the mutual convenience and interests of the companies, and this, it is believed, will become an accomplished fact before very long.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Two bridges on the railway between Hankow and Peking have been destroyed by the rains. No communication with the Capital is possible before the end of five days at the earliest.

The outside dyke of the town of Shai (Hupei) is flooded and under from one to three feet of water. Chingssai is also flooded and its people are using sampans. The Yangtze is rising.

The Indian—Kahan Singh—who was arrested by the Water Police on board the steamer *Wakani Maru*, yesterday, for deserting from the Shanghai Police Force, was charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp in the Police Court, to-day. Accused was remanded.

The *Shan de China* says that the decision of the committee appointed to arrange for the construction of a police office and prison in the Avenue Paul Brunat, Shanghai, will be made known soon. The construction of these buildings will be taken in hand at once.

According to a London cable of June 27 to the *Asahi*, the Peking correspondent of *The Times* reports that large quantities of morphine are being smuggled into China. Most of it, he says, is first conveyed to Kobe, where it is trans-shipped without examination to vessels bound for China.

It is reported from Tokio that fourteen divers are constantly engaged in searching the hull of the sunken training ship *Matsumoto* at Mako, in the Pescadores, but that so far none of the thirty missing remains have been found. It is very difficult to ascertain the exact extent of the damage to the vessel, as her lower part is deep in the mud.

Two stowaways were found hidden on board the steamer *Nikko Maru* which reached port yesterday, and turned over to the police. The offenders—two Japanese "students"—were each fined \$50 in the Police Court, to-day, for obtaining a passage to Hongkong from Japan without tickets. Up to a late hour this afternoon the fines had not been paid.

A CHINAMAN giving the name of Sze To Yung, who arrived in the Colony from America the other day on board the liner *Mitsushima*, was arrested on board a Canton steamer last night for having arms and ammunition in his possession without police knowledge. Three revolvers and 672 rounds of ammunition were seized by the police. The defendant was charged in the Police Court, this morning, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 for the offence. The money was paid.

The Russo-Chinese Bank Case.

MOTION TO APPEAL AGAINST JUDGMENT.

ALLEGED MISDIRECTION OF THE JURY BY CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Juhnson, Stokes, and Master, made an application this forenoon, before the Full Court (comprising Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz) on behalf of the Russo-Chinese Bank for motion to appeal against a recent decision against them in favour of Mr. Li Yau Sam, a banker, residing at Nanking, and who also carries on a business under the style of the Yee Sun Yuen Kee, at 279, Des Voeux Road Central.

In this case the claim brought against the Russo-Chinese Bank by Mr. Li Yau Sam, was to recover the sum of \$41,015, being as to \$40,961.30, return of money alleged to have been paid to the bank on the 24th December, 1906, to the use of the plaintiff, and as to \$53.72 interest on the sum from 24th January, 1907, at the rate of eight per cent. by way of damages. The alleged facts of the case, as they were related at the time, were to the effect that on December 24th, 1906, the plaintiff's manager arranged with the comptroller of the Russo-Chinese Bank for the transmission of Tls. 30,000 to Shanghai. Plaintiff had business houses in many places in China, but the Hongkong branch was maintained almost entirely for the purpose of receiving and transmitting money for the active working branches in this part of China, such as Canton and Swatow. The business was a large one and there was transmitted to Shanghai chiefly by telegraphic transfers as much as three or four million a year. On the day in question when the Tls. 30,000, or its equivalent, had been handed to the bank's comptroller, the latter made out the necessary papers, and deduced his commission, which was at the rate of \$1 per every \$1,000. This accomplished, plaintiff telegraphed to Shanghai announcing that he had remitted the money, and he made the usual entries in his books. Three or four days afterwards he received a telegram from Shanghai complaining that the money had not been paid, and when he went round to the bank the comptroller told him not to worry as such delays were not uncommon. Still the money was not paid and when he went to the bank again the comptroller said the bank manager would write on the matter. There being no reply forthcoming, the manager placed the matter in the hands of a solicitor, and when the bank was called upon for explanations they denied all knowledge of the matter. Shortly afterwards the comptroller informed the plaintiff that he was sorry he had treated him badly, as he had temporarily used the money, and had been surprised by the solicitor's letter. When pressed, the bank denied liability and a letter written by the comptroller was sent to the manager of the plaintiff firm in which the writer admitted appropriating the money with full intention of repaying, but tightness of money prevented him from doing so at the time. He would however raise several thousands from his friends and gave promissory notes for the balance. In flowery language he wrote of his not daring "to show his face, nor his eyes," and asking the plaintiff who belonged to a "rich and noble family" to consent to the arrangement which he proposed and lay up a store of good deeds. Plaintiff declined to have anything to do with this arrangement, and looked to the bank for payment.

The action lasted a few days, and finally the jury returned a verdict of 5 to 1 in favour of the plaintiff.

The grounds given by Mr. Pollock in his application for the appeal were these:—That the judgment may be set aside for the reasons on the ground that a jury would not be warranted, upon the evidence, if properly directed, as to the issues and as to the law, in finding a verdict for the plaintiff, or in default of the above order being made, the verdict which was obtained on the trial of this action in favour of the respondent (the plaintiff) may be set aside and that a new trial may be had between the parties on the following ground:

(a) That his Honour the Chief Justice, misdirected the jury on the following points:—
1.—As to the principle of law which was laid down in the case of *Farquharson v. King*.
2.—As to the principle of the case cited by the Counsel for the defendants, namely, the *British Mutual Banking Company v. Charwood Forest Railway Company*, 18 Q. B. D. 714, only applying to actions brought against principals for the false representations of their agent.

3.—As to the principle laid down by Mr. Justice Willes in *Barwick v. The English Joint Stock Bank, L.R. 2 Ex.*, in that he omitted to point out to the jury that Mr. Justice Willes said at page 265: "The general rule is that the matter is answerable for every such wrong of a servant or agent as is committed in the course of the service and for the master's benefit."

4.—As to the case of a receiving clerk, a bank receiving money on behalf of depositors being analogous to the present case.

5.—Why he directed the jury as follows:—
"And now, gentlemen, this I conceive to be the law—that if, in the course of business over a long period, the business has been conducted in a certain way, and if a given transaction which comes before you has been conducted in that way, then if that business has been conducted fraudulently, the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict."
6.—That the Chief Justice misdirected the jury as to the evidence of Plaintiff's witness, Lau Chuang Yu, with regard to the "ship Exhibit."

7.—That the Chief Justice misdirected the jury when he directed them as follows:—"The question which I shall put to you is whether you consider that was in accordance with the course of dealing and whether he was in fact defrauded in that way, whether he was defrauded in the way an ordinary man would be defrauded. The way I have drafted it is this. If you think that the plaintiff went outside the ordinary course of dealing and trusted the comptroller too much, then you must find for the defendants." But if you find that he did what he had always done, that the comptroller pretended to do what he had always done in such a way as not to excite the plaintiff's suspicions, that there was in the course of dealing no knowledge conveyed to him that other things were necessary which the comptroller did not do, but pretended to do, as, for example, the simple one of seeing the money, then you must find for the plaintiff."

8.—In directing the jury that the bank's liability was affected by a consideration of the question as to whether the bank had or had not taken adequate precautions to protect a customer against a fraud by the comptroller.
9.—In putting the following question to the jury, namely, "Did the bank put the comptroller in such a position that he could pretend to the plaintiff that he had the necessary authority to receive money; and, if so, did plaintiff believing, he had that authority, hand over the money to the comptroller in that belief?"
(B) That his Honour the Chief Justice was wrong in refusing to leave the jury the following questions which were submitted by defendants' Counsel, viz:—
(1)—Was the defendant's comptroller authorized by the defendant to enter into exchange contracts without first getting the rate of exchange fixed by the defendant's manager?
(2)—Did the defendant's comptroller in fact get the rate of exchange fixed by the defendant's manager before entering or purporting to enter into the exchange transactions in question with the plaintiff's agent—Lau Chuang Yu?
(3)—Did the plaintiff's agent, Lau Chuang Yu, believe that the defendant's comptroller had power to enter into exchange contracts without first getting the rate of exchange fixed by the defendant's manager?
(4)—Was the defendant's comptroller, in entering or purporting to enter into the exchange transactions in question, acting for the benefit of the defendant or for his (the comptroller's) own benefit?
(5)—Did the defendant's comptroller receive the sum of \$10,961.30 from the plaintiff's agent, Lau Chuang Yu? If so, did he receive it for the benefit of the defendant, or for his (the comptroller's) own benefit?
(C)—And that the verdict of the jury in favour of the plaintiff might have been influenced by the said misdirections of the Chief Justice and by his refusal to leave to the jury the above questions.

Mr. Pollock then proceeded to address the Court at length, citing authorities as he went along to strengthen his case. He said it was obvious that their Lordships had power to grant the appeal asked for. He submitted with respect that the questions which had previously been asked to be put to the jury were questions which involved material points. He thought it was clear from the evidence that the bank's comptroller was simply acting fraudulently for his own purpose, having no money to meet pressing liabilities of his own. Whatever aspect the transaction might have presented to the plaintiff's manager at the time, the learned judge and jury could only have come to one conclusion—that was, as a matter of fact, the bank's comptroller carried through this matter and pretended to make an exchange contract, and received the money for his own private purposes. Mr. Pollock submitted that the bank could not be held liable in such a case, broadly upon the ground that the principals could not be held liable for any wrongful act committed by an agent, or servant, because the agent was not acting for the principal's benefit.
Counsel went on to explain the difference between a bank's comptroller and a bank clerk. The difference, he said, was great. A bank clerk was there to receive money for the bank and no one else, whereas it was different with the comptroller, whose outside business was somewhat large, and the money which was paid through him was for the bank rather than for the comptroller's own private business. In conclusion, Mr. Pollock stated that certain points in the Chief Justice's summing up influenced the jury in returning such a verdict.

Mr. M. W. Shide, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beatty, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for the respondent, argued mainly on the authorities cited by Mr. Pollock, after which, their Lordships reserved judgment.

A CHINESE seaman, who was at one time employed on board the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's steam launch *Peking*, and who on the 22nd ultimo left the service without giving a month's notice, was arrested yesterday on a charge of absconding himself from duty. Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, giving as his excuse that he had to go home on business. The Court ordered him to return \$5 of his wages, which he had received before his departure from the Colony, to the Godown Company. Mr. T. W. Robertson, superintendent engineer, prosecuted.

The proprietors of opium houses in the International Settlement, Shanghai, are evidently bent upon "making hay while the sun shines." It is reported that since the closing of twenty-five per cent. of the houses on the 1st instant, the owners of the remaining houses have to, created the price of opium. The reason is obvious—while the number of holders of licenses to retail opium is decreased by twenty-five per cent., the demand for opium and the number of consumers remains approximately the same, and the licensees, with a maximum of eighteen months and minimum of six months in which to carry on their present occupation naturally wish to make the most of their opportunity.

West River Floods.

THE AL FRESCO FETE.

GOVERNOR TO OPEN THE BAZAAR.

The Hongkong subscriptions yesterday amounted to \$124,500 and if the Saigon and Singapore remittances are added the total is \$137,000. This sum received a magnificent accession last evening and to-day by the following remittances from abroad:—

Oakland, (California) Chinese, \$5,000 through the International Banking Corporation.
The Chinese in Kampar, Straits Settlements, \$3,000 through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

From the *Sai-yat-yu* newspaper in San Francisco \$1,300.

From the Tien Wah Hospital in Bangkok, \$6,000 through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The total collections now represent over one and a half lakh of dollars.

We are informed that H.E. the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, has graciously consented to open the Bazaar on Friday next, the 10th inst., at 2.30 p.m. The bazaar commences each day at 2 p.m. and will remain open till 2 o'clock the following morning. The committee begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following gifts and donations:—

Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co., a large assortment of miscellaneous articles comprising Mumm champagne, claret, etc.; several coils of rope (from the Rope Company); 3 casks cement (from the Green Island Cement Company).

British-American Tobacco Company, 250 0 Woodbine 100 packets, 150 0 Pirate 100, 50 0 Sunflower 100, 50 0 Ragby 100, 50 0 Rosette 100, and 1,000 0 cigarette cases.

Dr. Voretzsch (German Consul-General), 1 beautiful fruitplate (Crown K.P.M. mark).

Mr. J. J. Leira (Portuguese Consul), an assortment of miscellaneous articles.

Hongkong Merchants' Agency, 2 large carpets, 1 case Neave's instant food, 2 toilet sets, 1 dozen milk jugs and 1 dozen vegetable dishes. Messrs. Wicking & Co., an assortment of perfume, 1 case cream, 2 boxes Placitol, 1 case Neave's milk food, 20 cases Sunlight soap.

The French Convent, a large assortment of needlework, etc.

Mr. D. Dorabjee (King Edward Hotel), 4,000 cakes.

Cassim Ahmed, 120 yards silk ribbon at cost price.

Messrs. Sander Wiener & Co., 1 case (50 dozen) soap.

Gifts from Chinese too numerous to mention in detail.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., 2 large lots of miscellaneous goods, and too dozen aerated waters.

Mrs. E. S. Kadorie, \$500, to be invested in articles to be sold at the bazaar.

Mrs. Cheuk Mok See \$500, ditto.

Fairfax Girls' School, an assorted collection of fancy needlework, comprising 27 articles.

Mrs. Fung Shiu Wa, an assortment of needlework, and sweets.

Connaught Aerated Water Factory, as much aerated water as can be disposed of during the bazaar, also the loan of glasses and attendants.

Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., 4 dozen Florida water, and 9 straw hats.

Tin Yin theatrical troupe (from Canton), 7 days and 7 nights' performances free of charge.

The Yung Nook Yin Band, free performances throughout the series of fets.

Mr. Lai Ching Hia, tea, coffee, milk, sugar biscuits, and cups and saucers, for the 7 days and 7 nights.

Nine matched firms, erecting masts and scaffolding, free of charge, which means a contribution of \$300.

Messrs. A. Ross & Co., 212 tins butter scotch, 5 cases Florida water, 5 cases almond syrup, 9 cases Chinese cakes, 14,000 cakes.

Light, furniture stores, loan of 1,000 rattan chairs.

Mr. Kwong Da Wah, to rolls of fancy matting.

Messrs. Grossman & Co., 1 lot of sundries.

Messrs. Poon Lai Fung and 5 others, 1 lot of miscellaneous articles.

Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co., 100,000 cigarettes (which will be supplemented if disposed of) and groceries of sorts, as much as can be disposed of.

Mr. Kwan Tai, 1 lot of miscellaneous articles, (61 dozen in all).

Mr. See Wo, a large assortment of drapery, etc.

Mr. Tan Ching, ditto.

Mr. Man Loong, 100 tins of preserved fruits.

Messrs. Loong Hing, 752 pictures.

Messrs. Tai Kwong & Co., pictures, and glassware.

Messrs. Sun Shing, 100 pieces blue cloth.

Mr. She Pe Sham, ice cream throughout the period of the fet.

Mr. Tso Shue See, 4 cases sugar, 12 1/2 cases cream, 6 tins biscuits.

S.S. *Kwong Tung* and S.S. *Kwong Sai*, free passage for the Tin Yin theatrical troupe.

And numerous other articles from other patrons too many to enumerate.

Mr. Chin Mong Leong offered his cinematograph for 7 days free of charge, but on account of lack of accommodation the offer had to be declined.

CANTON OFFICIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th July.

The subscription list among the Canton mandarin circle has brought in a pretty good sum of money towards the flood relief funds, including \$7,000 from the Provincial Treasurer, H.E. Wu Seung Lun.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM FATHAN.

The collections from the people of Fathang have, up to date, amounted to over \$8,000.

FAVOURABLE IS BETTER THAN CURE.

While daily engaged carrying out measures for the relief of the flood sufferers, the

Central Relief Committee is earnestly considering means for the prevention of a similar calamity by a recurrence of the inundation in the future.

A PETITION.
The committee has forwarded a petition to the Viceroy requesting him to give instructions to the officials of the flooded districts to submit a report each with full particulars of the extent of damages to properties and embankments by the flood and also requesting him to lose no time in memorialising the Government in detail for a sum of money from the Imperial Treasury, sufficient for the necessary repairs of the dykes.

RAILWAY SERVICE STILL DISORGANISED.
The trains of the Fathang-Samsui railway can now proceed as far as Samsui but from Samsui, upwards the road is still under water, and the traffic from Samsui to Samsui will not be resumed until another week.

DROWNING FATALITY.

CHINESE FIREMAN LOST HIS LIFE IN THE HARBOUR.

Within a few feet from the praya wall, quite near to the Harbour Office, and within sight of his friends, Chung Sin, a fireman, employed on board the Government fireboat, was drowned in the harbour last evening. Chung Sin, it appears, having come ashore early in the afternoon to visit friends, decided to swim back to the boat. He dived off the Wing Woo Street wharf and struck out boldly, but after covering a few feet seemed to be in difficulty. He called loudly for assistance, but before anyone could realise what was happening the unfortunate man sank. His body has not yet been recovered, although a search has been made. Deceased was a well-built man, and was about twenty-eight years of age.

VICE-ADMIRAL LAMTON AT SMOUL.

On the 23rd ultimo Prince Ito gave a dinner at Seoul in honour of Vice-Admiral Lamton, commanding the British squadron on the China station, who recently arrived at Chemulpo on the *Albatross*. There were present Mr. Cockburn, the British Consul-General at Seoul, Mr. Surubara and other high officials in the Residency-General; Mr. Li, the Korean Premier, Mr. Ming, Korean Minister for the Imperial Household, and Generals Okasaki, Muta, Murata, Iwasaki, and Akashi.

THE UNITED STATES.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Tokyo, July 2.
The distribution of dividends to the amount of \$100,000,000 at San Francisco and \$10,000,000 at Chicago yesterday marks the conclusion of the financial depression in America.

Thousands of workmen are now resuming work.—N. C. D. News.

It is reported that a new journal in the Chinese language is about to be started in Shanghai. As its pages are to be given up to the discussion of hygiene and cognate matters, in the consideration of which the Chinese, generally speaking, have not given hitherto the attention their importance demands, it is to be hoped that the new venture may prove to be successful.

H.E. WU TING-FANG, Chinese Minister in Washington, has reported to the Waiwupu that he has been informed by the State Department of the United States that it was at first expected that the Pacific Fleet would arrive in Amoy in August; but that, as the Fleet has to respond to the invitations of the Australian and Japanese Governments, it will not arrive in Amoy until October next.

SOMETHING like 500 cattle of rice which had disappeared from a godown at West Point not so very long ago was recovered by the police yesterday, and ten coolies were arrested for their part in the matter. They were charged in the Police Court to-day, all of them denying the allegation. They stated that the rice they were charged with stealing was collected from the street. They were found guilty, and each man was sent to goal for fourteen days.

POLICEMAN Burford, of the Water Police Station, yesterday arrested a coolie for ill-treating a number of pigs. The coolie—Tam To, of a pork stall—was engaged with others transshipping the pigs from the steamer *Shi Toi* to a junk lying alongside. Instead of carrying out the work in the customary way—that is, with the aid of a rope, the pigs were thrown from ship to junk, a drop of some ten feet. The prompt interference by the police officer saved further suffering to the animals. Accused was arraigned in the Police Court, this morning, and fined \$5.

According to the *Yorodu*, Dr. and Mrs. Koch paid a visit on Sunday to the Sanbutsu, at Nikko, where they are now staying, when they saw a crowd of devout people receiving oracles of the gods by means of lots. Pricked by curiosity, the eminent German scientist drew a lot to learn of his own fortune. He was vastly amused to read the following answer of the gods to his inquiry: "You are destined to receive the homage of the world. You will be as rich as you please. You will meet a god-like man on the way and receive from him a divine doctrine."

Mr. A. H. Collinson, until recently engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been appointed by Viceroy Tuan Fang, Advisory and Consulting Engineer, of the Liangjiang Province. General satisfaction will be felt that the efficient services of Mr. A. H. Collinson, the engineer of China's premier railway, have not been lost to the country. Viceroy Tuan Fang's sharp selection places a distinguished engineer and an able organizer at the head of all railway and telegraphable matters in the three provinces of Kiangsi, Anhui and Kiangnan.—N. C. D. News.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

DEFENCES PROTECTION.
NO SKETCHING ALLOWED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 7th July.

The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, in Peking, has, in reply to representations from the Waiwupu, stated that, in future, no foreign travellers in China will be permitted to make sketches of strategical points within the Empire.

The Chinese Foreign Office has also been informed that no foreign lawyers will be allowed to be engaged in purely Chinese cases.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

A PATRIOTIC OFFER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 7th July.

The Chinese settled in foreign possessions in the Southern seas have forwarded a telegram in which they offered to contribute fifteen million dollars towards the scheme for the reorganization of the Chinese Navy.

They urge that early steps may be taken to carry out the project.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

EX-SHANGHAI TAOTAI APPOINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 7th July.

Their Excellencies Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung have jointly recommended Leung Yee-ho, ex-taotai of Shanghai, for appointment as director-general of railways throughout the Empire.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MEMORIALS FROM NORTHERN VICEROYS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 7th July.

Tuan Fang, Viceroy of Liangkang, and Chun Kwei Lung, Viceroy of Hukwang, have forwarded a joint memorial stating that they are in favour of the institution of a parliament for China at an early date.

The memorialists urge that the date should be made known as early as possible.

COMMISSIONER RECALLED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 7th July.

Tat Sau, who had been commissioned to Japan to study constitutional government, has been recalled, and is expected to return on the 18th inst.

[Russia.]

Russia.

LONDON, 6th July.

The Duma has approved the Government's proposals for the establishment of Consulates-General at Harbin and Mukden; Consulates at Kijiro, Tsitsihar, and Daini, and a Vice-Consulate at Kwangchen.

A joint committee of the Council of the Empire and Duma have failed to reach an agreement on the vote for battleships, and the Government therefore applies a clause in the Constitution repealing last year's estimates which made provision for battleships.

Later.

Revolution in Paraguay.

A revolution has occurred in Paraguay where the Government was overthrown after severe fighting.

The minister took refuge in the Argentine Legation.

Oxford University.

The Trustees of the Oxford University Endowment Fund have approved the inauguration of a lectureship in the Japanese language and literature.

Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

PROPOSED TRANSFER TO GOVERNMENT.

MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Since the first publication in these columns of the voluminous correspondence between the Colonial Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the proposed transfer of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund to the Government, we have heard considerable dissatisfaction expressed in both branches of the Civil Service against the proposal of the 'Home Government' to absorb the fund into the general revenue of the Colony. How preposterous the arbitrary action dictated from Downing Street appears to be, a casual perusal of the official correspondence will have convinced even the most disinterested observer.

There is already a suggestion that a general meeting of contributors should be held to express their views and opinions on the Government proposal. We have sufficient confidence in the sense of justice and fair play of his Excellency, to be assured that the Governor will accord the members of the Service an opportunity to record their individual protest against a proposed measure which is indefensible in equity and fairness.

In the constitution of the Legislative Council at present the Colony is fortunate in the possession of certain unofficial members who will fearlessly espouse a just cause. The deprivation from the members of the Government service of the control of the Fund which has been created by their thrift and sacrifice is just that cause for which our unofficial members—at any rate some of them—will be found willing to speak with outspokenness against the dictates of the Colonial Office.

MARINE COURT.

CARRYING AN EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Inspector A. C. Langley charged Chan Kam Hoi, master of the steam-launch *Wai Fung*, with unlawfully carrying 74 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence in the waters of the Colony at 9.30 p.m. on the 2nd inst. Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Hett appeared for the defendant. Inspector Edward Brown stated that at about 9.30 p.m. on the night of the 2nd inst. he went on board the *Wai Fung* opposite the Central Market. She was then crowded with passengers. Several of them called to the coxswain and told him that there were enough on board. Witness also warned him, but he allowed about twenty more to come on board. When the launch was under way, he counted the passengers for his own satisfaction. There were 182, with the exception of 10, who composed the crew. He did not count the engine-room staff. The launch was going to Yau-ma-tei at the time.

Mr. Hett, for the defence, stated that he went on board when there was an excess of passengers. There was no wind blowing that night. A fine of \$5 was imposed; or, in default, 6 weeks' hard labour.

NO LICENCE.

In the same Court, Lance-sergeant Robert Sutton charged Kwik Su, master of an unlicensed cargo-boat, with unlawfully using his boat as a cargo-boat without having a licence as such on the 7th inst. in Victoria harbour. It was stated by the prosecutor that, at about 3.30 p.m. that night, he stopped defendant's boat off Wanchai. He asked defendant for his licence, when one was produced which had expired three months ago. Defendant said he wanted to take out a licence, but that he had no money. He was fined \$5, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

Five boatmen and two boatmen were charged with using their cargo-boats as such without having a licence on the 7th inst. in Victoria harbour. One stated that he was not the owner, but only a *fock*. Another said that he had only bought the boat yesterday. The rest pleaded that they had no money to procure a licence with. With the exception of two—one discharged and the other remanded in custody—all were fined \$5 each, or 14 days' imprisonment.

Policeman G. Bird charged Ng Kan, with the same offence. Ng denied the charge. B. C. Bird stated that, at 6.30 a.m., yesterday, he took defendant's licence for the purpose of a previous case, and found it had expired. He was paying about for fine. Defendant's defence was, in effect, that he had no money with which to buy a licence. He was fined \$5, or 14 days' hard labour.

MAKING FAST TO STEAMER.

Eight men, masters of cargo-boats, had to answer a charge of making fast their cargo-boats to the s.s. *Carl Dittmerich* whilst under way in Victoria harbour yesterday. Mr. Daniel appeared for the defendants. Cap. James Kaiser, master of the s.s. *Carl Dittmerich*, stated that at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, on his arrival in harbour, he was going up to the Central Fairway to Siemens's buoy, and on getting close to it, found that the buoy had been removed. The cargo-boats came alongside about two minutes before he got up to the buoy. He then anchored in order to swing the ship round to another place. The cargo-boats were alongside before he dropped anchor. He towed them down when he picked up his anchor, as they would not let go.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daniel, prosecutor stated that he could not identify the cargo-boats. In his evidence, prosecutor stated that, at 6.30 a.m. yesterday morning, he was in the Central Fairway, when he noticed the s.s. *Carl Dittmerich* with a number of cargo-boats alongside, taking in pipe from the ship. The ship was under way at the time. They all shoved off when they saw him. He took their licences.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daniel, witness said he could not swear that the individual boat was made fast to the ship. There may have been one which was not. They were each fined \$10, or one month's imprisonment.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

PROMOTING NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th July.

With the view of promoting native industries, the Canton Provincial Educational Commission has issued a proclamation in which he exhorts the students of the different colleges and schools, as well as Military and Naval students, throughout the province to wear clothing of native manufacture.

STAMP DUTY MONOPOLY.

With reference to the contemplated introduction of a stamp duty in Canton, the authorities have now received instructions from Peking to the effect that the levy of this duty should be conducted entirely by non-officials, so as to avoid the expenses of establishing a separate department, and that tenders be invited for the privilege of levying the duty which will thus assume the character of a monopoly.

BLACKMAIL.

A blackmailing letter has reached the offices of the Yueh-han Railway Company of the three provinces of Kwangtung, Hupeh and Hunan, in Yueh Chung street, from robbers who demand a sum of \$8,000 to be paid to them within five days. The Company has reported the case to the officials enclosing the letter for their information.

RICE SALES.

The daily proceeds realized from the distribution of cheap rice in the four sheds during the days from the 1st day to the 4th day of the 6th moon were as follows:—

	East shed.	West shed.	Honam shed.	Wongsha shed.
1st	\$1,750	\$1,468	\$1,200	\$1,916
2nd	3,155	1,916	1,687	2,167
3rd	3,610	2,365	2,123	1,584
4th	2,749	2,111	1,345	1,420

7th July.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On the 4th inst., a train proceeding to Pashan from Shek Wai Tong knocked down a man over sixty years of age, near Kong Pin. The unfortunate man was walking on the tracks without taking any notice of the approaching train. He was killed almost instantaneously.

MARKET PLACE RIOT.

A letter from Weichow states that, on the 4th inst., a case of robbery of a serious nature took place in the Lam Tong market. A gang of about two hundred robbers entered the market place at 4 p.m. on that day and ransacked the shops. The market guards offered vigorous resistance, but they were overpowered by the robbers who were in greater numbers, with the result that thirty-six persons in all were killed by the robbers including the whole family of the officer in charge of the market guards. The officials of the locality have despatched a special message to the Canton authorities asking for a detachment of troops to be sent there for the apprehension of the robbers.

PLAGUE.

In the eastern suburb of Canton several cases of plague are reported to have occurred during the last few days. The people of that quarter have for the last two days held a procession which paraded the streets with the view of propitiating the gods.

THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

THE NEW HANKOW BUILDING.

The *Hanow Daily News*, of 7th ult., says: The handsome new building of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank on the German Bund was the scene yesterday morning of an interesting ceremony when the premises were formally opened. Mr. Mrow, the popular agent, received the guests in the room, which to-day will form the main office of the Bank, and when shortly after noon a large and representative crowd had assembled the opening ceremony commenced. Mr. Lothar Marks, in a few well chosen words wished the bank every prosperity, in which he said he was joined by the designer of the building, Mr. Becker of Shanghai, who was unable to be present. He then handed the key of the building to Mr. Mrow.

Mr. Mrow replied thanking Mr. Marks and everybody who had assisted in the erection of the fine building which the Deutsche Asiatische Bank was about to occupy. He also thanked all those present for their good wishes and drank a toast to the welfare of the foreign community in general.

Consul von Lohneysen then addressed a few words to the community assembled. He congratulated the Bank on the fine building which it had erected, and which was the result of many years' hard work and a happy, forward sign of the Bank's prosperity.

He then gave an outline of the Bank's progress during recent years and stated that the position had been achieved, which could only have been accomplished by hard and steadfast work, and which was a sign of the commercial prosperity of the port. Finally he proposed the health of the Kaiser, "the mighty promoter of peace and commerce," a toast which was drunk heartily by all present.

Refreshments were then served and after these had been done justice to, the company adjourned on a tour of inspection of the premises, which reflect great credit on their designer, Mr. Becker, and on Messrs. Lothar Marks and Busch who carried out the plans.

THE MIYU BISHI DOCKYARD AND CHINA.

The *Japan Chronicle* says:—Mr. Shoda, President of the Miyu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki, returned to Nagasaki on the 10th ultimo, from a tour in China undertaken in April last. The object of his visit to China, we are informed, was to sound the prospects of business for the Miyu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works. It is reported that he has secured a contract for the construction of three warships to form part of the new Chinese Navy.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

NEW SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

Tokyo, June 29.

The Duma has passed a proposal giving a subsidy of over Rs. 6,000,000 to a line of steamers running between Vladivostok, Japan, Korea and China for eleven years.

A subsidy of Rs. 750,000 has been given to the Vladivostok-Nicolaisk line for one year.

—N. C. D. News.

SENSATIONAL FINISH OF DERBY WEEK.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS TO THE LUCKY OWNER.

An epoch-making Derby Week closed yesterday (June 5) with another epoch—the gallant, beautiful Signorinetta won the Oaks, and so won undying fame and a niche in the Valhalla of the Turf.

Wonderful luck favoured the Chevalier Ginstrelli's little mare. When she won the Derby on Wednesday she drew No. 13 in the ballot for places. No. 13 fell to her lot again yesterday. Then she had a rival in Mr. Croker's Rhodora—a rival who was the apple of the eye of all the knowing ones at Epsom. Rhodora fell in a nasty mix-up with French Partridge over the brow of the hill beyond Tattenham Corner; and for the rest of the way the Chevalier's darling did what she liked with the other fillies, and simply romped home.

LADIES' DAY.

It was a dainty day altogether—Ladies' Day. From the royal box King Edward and the Prince of Wales looked down upon a pretty, select picture. Ladies in their finest frothy frocks, as ladies always do on Oaks Day. Compared with Wednesday the crowd was nothing. Even the sunshine was moderate, with a cool, sweet breeze whispering across the Downs, and an air almost languid over all.

Hushed were the loud hosannas of the book-makers; kid gloves were on their hands, and obliging in their voices. With the exception, perhaps of the Oaks the racing was rather dull; but nobody else was. The boxes in the grand stand were as gay as flower gardens; the paddock was a dream of fair women, cavaliers, and brave men. In a word, everything was pretty.

Not until the great race of the day did the graceful languidity of the population on the Downs shake itself into real interest and excitement. The tinkle of innumerable teacups and the very elegant music of iced champagne and enclosure chatter ceased when the bell rang for the historic race, and the fillies frisked with graceful action and proud mien, observed of all observers. For the first time everybody had a good look at Signorinetta. She well repaid it: she was lovely. There was a rumour that the severe gridding of Derby Day had left its traces upon her. She was sore, she was tender, she was this, that, and the other. But she gave no sign of it. The whisper of trouble grew and grew. The ring made "Boss" Croker's Rhodora favourite; but out of sheer sentiment, the tribute of a lot of money "on" went out to the Chevalier's pretty, proud little lady.

"THE FAVOURITE DOWN."

There was no glimmer—none of the usual contrarieties at the start. It was a perfect jump away, and everything went well, and at a rare pace until just over the hill by the Bushes, with the favourite going easily just behind French Partridge and the Boss's Colours (Yale blue) showing well up against the blue horizon. Then, suddenly, there was a cataclysm, the Yale blue vanished completely, and a sharp cry rang out—"The favourite's down!" It was so, in a swoon over the rack of horses French Partridge fell, tossing her jockey clear, and as she lay on her back with her legs in the air, Rhodora tried to jump over her, bungled the business, and fell also. Down the hill the rest of the fillies raced like rockets, the twinkling legs of Signorinetta carried her through them all; and so, with nothing to fear, and with a lot in hand, she flashed by the winning post as easy a victor as you could imagine!

Far behind, racing neck-and-neck, came the two horses who had fallen on the hill—riderless but racing still!

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

No unneeded silence greeted Signorinetta's second victory, and, as the old Chevalier came out to lead her in once more, even the ranks of Tuscany (who had plunged on Rhodora) could scarce forbear to cheer. The Chevalier fed the filly with luscious sugar—(more cheers)—and as he was moving away to mingle with the crowd, a royal messenger tapped him on the arm. "Sir," he said, "the King would like to speak to you."

So Chevalier Ginstrelli was ushered up into the royal box, and the rivals in the race for the Blue Ribbon—King and Chevalier—stood face to face and hand-in-hand. His Majesty led the Italian forward, and, placing him kindly on the shoulder, introduced him in dumb show to the delighted crowd cheering wildly below. 'Twas a proud moment for the Chevalier, and he bowed and bowed again, hand on heart, whilst everybody laughed and cheered and cheered again for the King, the Chevalier, and, lastly and longest and enthusiastically, for Signorinetta, the heroine, in excelsis, of the Derby week of this year of grace nineteen hundred and eight.

THE CHEVALIER'S DELIGHT.

For quite a long time the King and the Chevalier chatted amicably together—the Chevalier, amidst and amidst gesticulation, the King all attention at hearing (no doubt) of the merits of the sublime little mare. Then came introductions to the Prince of Wales and to the ladies in the royal box; and then the Chevalier, mightily delighted, bowed himself out, and became an atom in the crowd once more.

So, with the best of good feeling and good fellowship, another antique was celebrated; and it ended an historic Derby, which will be talked about and marvelled over long after we and pretty Signorinetta are dust. —Morning Leader.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 11th July, 1908, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1908. [647]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship.

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1908. [648]

CHRISTIAN WORK IN CHINA.

A QUEEN'S COLLEGE MASTER'S CORRECT VIEWS.

That Christian missions in China have been a failure up to date is the opinion expressed by Mr. R. E. O. Bird, of Queen's College, Hongkong, who was a recent passenger by the steamer *Montague* for the Orient. Mr. Bird has spent a number of years in Hongkong as a teacher in Queen's College, and has now returned to his work after spending one year in England on vacation. He has a reasonably high opinion of the Chinese people, recognising their great virtues as well as their defects.

"There are a great many mission schools in Hongkong," he is reported to have said, after telling of the work of Queen's College, "and they are doing a good educational work. So far as converting the Chinese people to Christianity is concerned, however, it must be admitted by all that the work is, so far as it has gone, a failure. No one claims ever to have done any successful work among the higher class of Chinese people. It is impossible for representatives of the Christian Churches even to secure a hearing among this class. All the work has been done among the coolies, the lowest of the Chinese."

Even among these people the results secured are lamentably small and apparently inadequate. The missionaries are satisfied, however, and state that they are working for the future.

Queen's College is the only institution in Hongkong which teaches English without giving religious instruction. There are 1,400 boys in the institution, which is the limit. Each year a large number are turned away. One-half the cost of the school is borne by the British Government and one-half by the fees paid by the students. These contribute from \$5 to \$35 per month according to the grade. Students are in age from 15 to 25, a large proportion of the older students being married. We do not find the Chinese as bright as the Japanese, nor as quick, but they are very hard workers and are ready to study for fourteen hours a day. They take no exercise and play no games of any kind. None of them have ever played at any game, such as cricket or football. Their desire to learn English is prompted by the fact that those who speak the language are much more likely to secure employment under the Government and sure to secure better wages in any case. About fifty of the students were taken last year to work for the Government, being sent first to the National University, to study various branches. The staff of Queen's College embraces thirty people, twenty of whom are Chinese. The latter do all the elementary work, and higher work is done by English teachers.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE OPIUM CRUSADE.

DEPORTATION FROM MANILA.

The *Manila Times*, of 1st inst., says:—Some weeks ago a petition signed by the leading Chinese merchants of Manila was presented to the Governor-General, praying that some action be taken with a view of providing a legal means by which undesirable Chinese persons might be deported. In the petition it was set forth that the presence here in these islands of an undesirable class of Chinese persons constituted a real menace to the houses, law-abiding Chinese.

Although no remedial action was taken by the Legislature before its adjournment towards providing a legal means for deporting these undesirable, it appears that so far as those undesirable may be opium fiends, there is sufficient remedy in the provisions of the opium law, enacted last October. For second offences under the opium law, deportation is provided for.

To date two Chinamen have been sentenced to deportation by the courts—one in Manila and one in Manila; and with some seven or eight hundred Chinamen already convicted for first offences, it is quite likely that unless a good many reforms are made a large number will be caught and convicted of second offences in the near future; which means that more deportations may be expected. Practically all of the better class Chinese residents have succeeded in breaking off the opium habit and are doing all they can to assist their less fortunate countrymen; so that it is practically the undesirable only who are now in danger of being deported under the opium law.

Intimations.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

OFFERED IN SOME

FIRST CLASS PIANOS.

TO CLEAR ORDINARY PRICE.

Rachals - - \$565 \$700

" - - 535 650

" - - 410 500

Collard - - 580 700

Steinweg - 540 650

Hopkinson - 430 550

Haake - - 395 500

Bretschneider 340 450

FULLY GUARANTEED.

CASH or CREDIT SYSTEM.

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

HONGKONG, 18th June, 1908.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

"We Lead and Others Follow."

Over 150 guests that dined in this hotel.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT. ONE and ALL.

PRONOUNCED the Menu to be the best ever served in the COLONY.

FULL MOON BAND ON SATURDAY NEXT,

the 11th inst., at 8 P.M.

SPECIAL MENU

BY OUR NEW CHEF.

INDIAN CURRIES.

To avoid dissatisfaction, please reserve seats beforehand.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1908.

Commanding the naval defense of Iloilo

